Postage to foreign countries added THE SUN, New York City. Pages-Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

Elesque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### Pass the Army Bill!

Influences similar to those which sought to prevent peace by defeating the ratification of the treaty are now at work in the Senate to hamper the Government and infure the country by holding up the bill for the necessary increase and reorganization

So essential is this measure to the maintenance of our authority and to preserve the fruits won by the skill and gallantry of our soldiers and sailors, even to save them from destruction, that opposition to it for the purpose of defeating its enactment is in spirit flagrantly unpatriotic.

The Attorney-General has given a formal opinion that, with the exchange of the ratifications of the peace treaty, not only all the volunteers will be entitled to their discharge, but also all the regulars whose enlistments were for the war. Those discharges would reduce the army to less than 30,000 men, or not half the force immediately necessary. The President must have not only authority to increase the aggregate to 100,000, but the necessary appropriation for that purpose.

The increase of the army is an imperative necessity, and if this Senate does not join with the House of Representatives in providing for it, an extra session of Congress must be called, with consequent disturb ance of the country's business.

The Senators opposing it are striving to bring humiliation to their country.

#### The Micaragua Canal.

There seems to be no reason why a Nica ragua bill should not be passed, even during the brief life remaining to this Congress. The deplorable effect of failing to pass a bill of some kind would be to defer for another year even the beginning of the indispensable channel between the Atlantic and the Pacific. A method of avoiding this result has been hit upon, and, to all appearances, it is practicable.

The Morgan bill, it will be remembered, has passed the Senate. The Hepburn bill, on the other hand, is certain to pass the House if it reaches a vote. So long as it remains an independent and isolated measure opposition may smother it with comparative case. There is a mode, however, of giving the House a certain chance to express its views concerning the Nicaragua water way. Senator Mongan, who has no petty pride of authorship, is perfectly willing that the Hepburn bill should be substituted for his own by the Senate Committee on Commerce, and attached as a rider to the River and Harbor bill. The bill, thus amended in the Senate, will then go back to the House, and, in all likelihood, will be at once accepted by that body in its amended form. If not agreed to in the House, it will have to go to a conference committee, where, if the representatives of the Senate stand firm, they are certain to secure the adop-

tion of the amendment. We hope that the plan will succeed. The Nicaragua Canal should have been constructed years ago. International complications might easily have arisen during the late war with Spain which would have rendered our lack of quick interoceanic communication a matter of ntous concern Who en the power of swiftly reinforcing our war fleet in the Pacific may not become a matter of vital import? No shrewd and earnest effort should be spared, no Parliamentary device should be neglected, to assure at least the commencement of a work which, when finished, will, practically, double our naval power.

An incident that occurred during the de bate in the House of Commons on the address responsive to the Queen's speech should interest the friends of the Nicaragua Canal. Sir CHARLES DILKE, who evidently does not mean that the Conservatives shall monopolize the expressions of good will toward the United States, said that he hoped the Clayton-Bulwer treaty would be so modified as to meet the wishes of the Washington Government with reference to an interoceanic waterway. The Parliamen tary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs replied that negotiations were in progress to that end. With both of the great political parties in England desirous of effecting an accommodation of British and American interests in the matter, Congress need not he restrained from taking the needful legislative measures by any fear of interna tional complications.

# The Cairo-Cape Town Railroad.

Mr. CECIL RHODES, whom all the world knows as a man of great affairs, is in England in the interest of his scheme to connect Cape Town with Cairo by a line of railroad 5,644 miles long. Ten years ago the project would have been laughed at as a dream, just as the scheme to connect the Indian Ocean with Victoria Nyanza by rail was derided. But the Mombasa-Uganda railroad is already far advanced and 2.334 miles of the railroad through Africa from north to south is now in operation. In other words, the gap to be filled between the railroad now rapidly pushing south along the Nile to Omdurman and the completed line from Cape Town to Buluwaye is 3,330 miles. Mr. RHODES is therefore able to say that about two-fifths of the continental railroad is in operation.

Furthermore, the British Government ha sanctioned the extension of the Omdurman line to the Sobat River, 480 miles further south, and the line to Buluwayo is to be pushed north to the Zambesi River as rapidly as possible. The completion of about one-half of the proposed railroad is therefore already assured.

Mr. RHODES'S railroad map, which ap pears in the London Daily Mail, shows that he proposes to extend the line along the Central African plateau, in the main avoiding all tropical forests and mountains, the prevailing character of the country to the Nile Valley being that of a savanna except in the hilly region to the south of Lake Tanganyika and between Victoria Nyanza and Lake Albert Edward. The line is ex-

of the British Central African protectorate further north, pass to the east of Lake Bangweolo and make straight for the south end of Tanganyika. From this point the road must pass for about 700 miles through the Congo State to the west, or German East Africa to the east of the lake, but navigation on the lake is free, and a steamer may for a time form the connecting link between the railroad lines at the

south and north ends of the lake. North of Tanganyika the route passes to the east of Lakes Kivu, Albert Edward and Albert, and then follows the Nile to the Mediterranean, only leaving the river to cut off the big bends at the Sobat and Abu Hamed. Except in the Tanganyika region the route is wholly in British or Egyptian territory.

Mr. Ruopes's theory is that while the earnings of the road will necessarily be small for the first ten years of its existence, still the resources of the country are very great and the line cannot fall to be a financial success if its existence be assured during the first critical years. No part of the route lies in regions that are not now under effective European control except in a portion of the Egyptian Soudan to which vilized government is again rapidly extending. The route will therefore be amply protected. Rhodes says he does not need Government funds to build the railroad, but he asks the British Government to guarantee the capital required to make the first extension northward of 250 miles to enable him to raise money advantageously.

All of Mr. Rhodes's business schemes have been on a very large scale, but their results, which have made him the wealthlest and most influential man in Africa, have justified his judgment and faith in the potentialities of the continent. The prospects are that the Cape Town and Cairo Railroad will be built.

#### The Lesson of the Career of Mr. Carl Schurz.

It is proposed to give a dinner to Mr. CARL SCHURZ, in celebration of his seventieth birthday, on the second day of next month. This is an entirely proper expression of personal friendship for a gentleman who has many amiable qualities; but the circular of the committee of arrangements for the dinner goes further and asks participation in the tribute to Mr. SCHURZ as a 'formal recognition" of both "his personal qualities and the great public services he has rendered for many years to the land of his adoption." Consequently it excludes from sympathy with the demonstration every American capable of distinguishing between valuable services rendered to this country by a naturalized citizen and whimsical opposition to its genius due to an ineradicable perversity brought from abroad.

Mr. Schurz has been in this country since 1852, nearly half a century, yet during all that time he has never become an American. He has learned to speak our language with marvellous facility, purity, elegance and precision, but he has never imbibed the spirit of this republic or become imbued with its political sentiment. He imported hither and has retained throughout his American career a political disposition which is distinctly un-American, whose prevalence and dominance here would have prevented the success of our undertaking in free government, and, if it had obtained the mastery when the task of laying the foundations of our political institutions was begun upon the close of the Revolution, would have defeated our American experiment utterly. Constitutional government in this republic would have been impossible if our people, our early statesmen, had been of the type of mind of Mr. Schurz, or incapable of subordinating individual opinions, whims, crotchets or vagaries to the agreement in larger and more comprehensive political aim and sentiment which is essential to successful party government.

Mr. Schurz transplanted to this country the unfortunate German disposition which breeds in that empire a multitude of parties, by-parties, and subdivisions of parties, expressive of variations of idiosynerasy rather than essential principle, a disposition which refuses to yield to the necessity of subordinating the less to the greater by the congregation of the opposing elements in two great parties representing the main purposes of the two sides. That is directly contrary to the American way and the common-sense way Complete harmony of political sentiment touching all matters is manifestly impossible in a vast body of electors, but community of sentiment and conviction touching certain broad principles or specific policies of wide application is both essential and

feasible, as our history has demonstrated so fully. We have had and still have eccentric parties similar to those which confuse German politics, but they have been usually unimportant or shortlived. The history of Populism affords a recent and a striking example. That party, having discovered its political impotency as a distinct and disturbing force in politics, was absorbed by the Democratic party in 1896, when the Chicago platform undertook to accomplish some of its general purposes When it could not get the whole bread it contented itself for the time being with half the loaf. That is the business way. The Prohibitionists, however, are of the Schurz type of mind. They are determined to oling to their narrow theory, though they know their political possibilities are sure to be strangled by it. That was the spirit of the old Garrison school of Abolitionists. They wanted to destroy the Union in order to destroy slavery, and were obstinately opposed to the wise course pursued by

the Union rather than specifically a war against slavery. Throughout that war Mr. SCHURZ was one of the more pestilent cavillers at Lin-COLN and his policy, and most viciously at the time when LINCOLN was most harassed by short-sighted faultfinding and petty captiousness of the sort. He did not perform his duties exactly in Mr. Schurz's way and that was enough to provoke the wrath of that philosopher. Lincoln's answer to him, dated Nov. 24, 1862, is famous, but it

LINCOLN in making the civil war a war for

cannot be too often repeated: "I have just received and read your letter of the 20th. The purport of it is that we lost the late elections, and the Administration is failing because the war is unsuccessful, and that I must not flatter myself that I am not justly to blame for it.

"I certainly know that if the war fails, the Admin-stration fails, and that I will be blamed for it. whether I deserve it or not. And I ought to be blamed if I could do better. You think I could do better; therefore you blame me already. I think I ould not do better; therefore I blame you fo

laming me. "I understand you now to be willing to accept the help of men who are not Republicans, provided they have 'heart in it.' Agreed. I want no others. But who is to be the judge of hearts or 'heart in it' If I must discard my own judgment and take yours, I must also take that of others; and by the time I pected to tap the coal region of the mid- should reject all I should be advised to reject I

dle Zambesi, the coal and iron districts should have none left, Republicans or others-not even yourself.
"For be assured, my dear sir, there are men who have 'heart in it' that think you are performing your part as poorly as you think I am performing mine."

Now, that letter shows very strikingly the difference between the two men-the difference between a sensible and sagacious American and an unpractical and impracticable and visionary political philosopher. It furnishes a key to the whole character of Mr. Screenz as demonstrated since in his repeated changes of party uniform at the bidding of transitory fancy and under the direction of an unstable judgment. His political course has been erratic, has never been logical and trustworthy, so that in no party, among neither citizens of German birth nor natives, has he obtained the confidence requisite to gain respect and influence. Nobody knows whither he will tend or where he will fetch up. Because one day he is right and consistent affords no assurance that the next day he will not be taking a perverse and a contrary and utterly illogical course.

Thus, Mr. Schubz has been a rolling stone in politics which has gathered no moss. As LINCOLN said, he is always searching to find "heart in it." "but who is to be the judge of hearts, or 'heart in it'?" His whole career in politics, in journalism, in business, has been without the guidance of the judgment which secures confidence from others or prosperity for himself. Able a man as Mr. CARL SCHURZ is, his life has been a series of failures, in spite of opportunities for successful progress which have fallen in the way of few men in public life. He has been a petted child of politics, but he has lost every advantage because of the perverse incompatibility which prevents his pulling in unison with those who are engaged in making any forward political movement. He is an oarsman who is always catching crabs. He is a balky horse. Instead of going ahead, he is sure sooner or later to kick out of the traces and against the wagon to which he is hitched.

It is proper and becoming for the per sonal friends of Mr. CARL SCHURZ to give him a dinner on his seventleth birthday, but to call it also fitting as a "formal recognition of the great public services he has rendered for many years to the land of his adoption" is to abuse the truth. Instead of his public career in his adopted country having been serviceable to his adopted countrymen, it has furnished, in its failure, inconsistency and mischlevous influences, a warning to all men who aspire to render really "great services" to their country.

### Bath House John,

The Hon. BATH HOUSE JOHN is the most famous of the Democratic statesmen of Chicago. No other member of the Board of Aldermen of that town can compare with him in genius and self-possession. Even his colleague, the Hon. HINKY DINK, must be classified as a smaller planet. BATH House is a pillar of Democracy, and his followers make a big slice of the Chicago census. He distributes turkeys, offices and wisdom, is prolific in resolutions and loves the people and the Chicago platform. Hitherto he has been the proprietor of the Silver Dollar saloon, a "poor man's club," but he is now going to give up that proprietary institution. He seeks a wider field. Besides, the saloon business in Chicago is a little hazardous because of the everto-be-remembered Chicago habit of driving the barkeeper into the icebox and carrying

off the cash. At any rate, Mr. John wants to give free play to his business talents. In an interview in the Times-Herald he announces that he is "going to open a bank office, invest in automobiles, real estate, do a little loaning, and run a general insurance business." These will be his avocations. His voca tion will still be politics. He has decided to be a candidate for Mayor in 1901. He believes himself to be fitted for Mayor because he has "the confidence of the common people, the Johnny-on-the-spot guys." For the benefit of the Bath House Johnnyon-the-spot guys Mr. John summarizes his concentration and damnation." that is the Republican party. So much for local affairs. In national politics Mr. BATH House stands proudly by the side of Col. BRYAN. In fact, his falcon eye foresaw the rise of the Boy Orator:

"I was the first Bryan man in Chicago, I had Silver Dollar' painted on that window in 1805 and said I was for Bayan then. That's a year before he was nominated. So I brought him out in these parts. and I've been for BRYAN and CARTER HARRISON eve

Young Carter's struggle with the street railway Octopus is celebrated by Mr. John in these words of native poetry:

"He just braced that game as if he was an old ock, and he never fluttered a wing when he won. Ho's just about all right. He makes me think of cool drink on a hot day-the more you get the more

you want. Inspired by young Carter's career, Mr. JOHN has planned to succeed him. Mr. JOHN has been "growing in his development," and he feels that "Chicago needs him." The picture of a statesman's progress, his hopes and his projects is too impressive to be omitted:

"He gets into public life and he grows. Some imes he don't know it himself, but he grows, and people talk about his growing, and by and by he wakes up and sees that he's been growing, and he knows that he's somebody. Well, I've been grow ing. My ticket will be 'For the People and 16 to 1. That ought to win-the people get everything in the proportion of 16 to 1, and I'm Mayor. That's what we want-more proportion for everybody. I'd make

t 100 to 1, and give the trusts 1." Here Mr. John's kindness gets the better of his principles. A statesman who is for the people and 16 to 1 should not be willing to give the trusts anything. For them no portion or proportion. The "Johnnyon-the-spot guys" will not tolerate any

weakness in regard to trusts. Mr. John's views of woman suffrage are expressed with his usual force:

"I have studied that question considerable and am prepared to say reflectively that I am not for woman suffrage. Woman outside of her proper phere is a lobster." Mr. John's career will be watched by all

THE SUN never will be a bosom friend of Canada unless Canada consents to become a State in the glorious Union.—Kincardine Review.

the friends of genius.

And yet we are to-day a better friend o Canada than our esteemed contemporary of Kincardine. The real foes and obstructors of the Dominion are the benighted or self-seeking individuals who, from colonial or British prejudice, keep Canada from joining the great republic that dominates the continent she lives

in. The Kincardine Review should try to be

come as good a friend of Canada as THE SUN. We are compelled reluctantly to admit o ourselves that our esteemed contemporary of Louisville, the Courier-Journal, has practically gone over to free silver. Its programme for the election of a Governor of Kentucky is 'If it has to choose between a free silver Democrat and a high tariff Republican, the Courier-Journal will vote for the Democrat."

tariff issue "has been laid on the shelf," and, as a matter of public record, the free silver nocracy is in substantial agreement with the Republicans on the tariff, it seems a pity for the reputation of the Star-Eyed Goddess that her organ could not have discovered a more powerful reason for making the cause of free silver its own.

Enlistments in the regular army were twice as humerous in November and December as they were in September, and almost as numerous as they were in the midst of the Spanish war excitement.— Boston Journal.

These sad facts deepen in the minds of the nti-expansionists the impression that imperi-

# THE SAMOAN SITUATION.

Germany Will Doubtless Repudlate the Acts

alism means conscription.

of Her Consul. Washington, Feb. 10,-A great mass of reorts and other documentary material was received at the State Department to-day from Samoa in regard to the recent exciting occurrences there. The promise of an adjustment rithin a short time of the embarrassments that have come to the three signatory powers -Great Britain, the United States and Germany-is not likely to be fulfilled by this voluminous evidence, as it is mainly controversial, and will probably require corroboration in many details before the three nations oncerned can agree on the course to be pursued in the future. Included in the material received to-day are the reports of Chief Justice Chambers and Mr. Osborn, the United States Consul-General at Apia.

It is evident from what they say and from reports received from other sources that the international trouble growing out of the counter claims of Mataafa and Majietoa Tanu to the Samoan Crown was caused by Dr. Raffel, the Garman President of the Municipal Council, and Herr Rose, the German Consul-General. In the main the reports agree with the story told in the Apia despatch published in THE SUN of yesterday. There are some conflicting statements, and those must be straightened out before a diplomatic adjust-ment can be had. No doubt is felt here, how-ever, that Germany will repudiate the acts of her Consul-General and discipline him for his conduct.

ever, that Germany will repudiate the acts of her Consul-General and discipline him for his conduct.

As for Dr. Raffel, he was appointed to the Presideacy of the Kunicipal Council on Germany's nomination, with the concurrence of Great Britain and the United States, and the protest of the two Governments last named against his continuance in office must be regarded by Germany. It was understood last November that Raffel was to be removed, and this, Government was surprised to learn that he was still exercising the duties of his office when the recent outbreak occurred.

The case of the United States is now being conducted by Ambassador, white at Berlin and by Secretary Hay with the German Finbassy in Washington. It is confidently believed in diplomatic circles that the negotiations now taking place at Washington. Berlin, and London will result in a modification of the general act of Berlin, but in what particulars nobody is prepared to say. The partition of the islands between the three signatory powers is not regarded as a probable result of the several conferences.

The main question at issue just now is the

prepared to say. The partition of the islands between the three signatory powers is not regarded as a probable result of the several conferences.

The main question at issue just now is the right of Mataafs or Mailetoa Tanu to the Samoan throne. Mataafa's party has been recognized as the de facto Government by the three Consuls, but Mailetoa Tanu has been declared the rightful King of Samoa in a decision of Chief Justice Chambers. In his decision in favor of Mailetoa Tanu the Chief Justice contended that it had been specifically agreed among the Berlin conferees, at the instance of Count Herbert Bismarck, one of the German plenipotentiaries, that Mataafa should never be King of Samoa. This contention is borne out by the terms of the General act and the record of the proceedings of the convention. The General act declares that Mailetoa Laupepa, the father of Mailetoa Tanu, shall be recognized by the three powers as King. This action was taken only after a discussion of the claims of the several claimants and the rejection of Mataafa. In the report on file at the state Department of the session held by the Berlin Commissioners on May 22, 1880, the position of the German Government as expressed by Count Bismarck is thus stated:

"The conference had already agreed that it was decirable to interfere as little as possible with the internal affairs of Samoa, and the German Government and objection to recognizing any form of government which the natives might choose for themselves. The principle of the election of a king was therefore acceptable, but he (Count Bismarck) was bound to make one exception, in the person of Mataafa on account of the outrages committed by his people and under his authority upon dead and wounded German sallors lying on the field of action."

This proposal was immediately accepted by Sir Edward Malet, the Chairman of the British delegation, and later by the United States Commissioners. In spite of this agreement Mataafa is now the German Government's candidate for the throne.

# GERMAN LOAN ALL TAKEN.

Bonds Issued at 92 Entirely to German Cable advices received in Wall street yesterday stated that the German 3 per cent. perpetual loan of 200,000,000 marks, reently purchased by the Deutsche Bank, had been issued at 92 per cent, by that bank and its associates. The issue was bank and its associates. The issue was confined to Germany, where the market was unexpectedly favorable, owing to the recent reduction of the bank rate of interest. The bonds were subscribed for many times over, and large dealings have been made at a premium over the issue price. Soveral applications from this country were made for important amounts. These applications are understood to have come chiefly from insurance companies, which are required by the German law to hold bonds in order to do business in that country. hat country.

# A Look at the Catholic Church

From the Independent. What then is the conclusion to which we come? First -That the priesthood of the Catholic Church ertainly in France, and with every probability one the less in the United States, is composed of men who in the main are clean of life, wholly de voted to their Church, in which they believe utterly, honored and loved by their parishioners, upon the youth of whom they exercise boundless influence, and trained in a professional discipline which has no parallel among us. That this discipline does not produce visible spiritual results that would be en-tirely approved by the standards to which we are accustomed does not detract from the tremendous ower it exerts, both upon the individual and upon

the Church. Second-The great power in the Church is that of the "regulars"-i. e., the various orders, among which the Jesuits are the chief and by far the most aggressive and powerful. Despite their expulsion from the different European countries during this century, there is reason to believe that they have wholly regained their prestige and were never stronger than they are to-day. They seem to control the papacy. Their system gives them superiority over the ordinary clerky everywhere and makes them largely independent of the Bishops, whom they either influence or antagonize; while their discipline is such as to secure undeviating loyalty to the order and to attract to their ranks the stronger, purer and more zealous of the younger clergy. The Jesuits have of late entered the Philippines and are carrying on strenuous warfare with the other orders who have hitherto slone represented the Church, and who are

mainly responsible for all the corruption in those Third-The Catholic Church, despite its losses politically in modern times, has already regained all it lost under Bismarck in Germany, is very near to regaining its influence in Italy, is looked to with more of anxiety or of hope according to the proclivity of the individual in France, is eagerly confident of its future in England, and, despite its rate of growth in the United States, which is less than that of Protestantism, is looking to this country as the scene of coming triumphs, which, as they shall be won by ethods, will be both more brilliant and nore enduring than any of the past. To this outlook the events of the past year give a new promise. In any case we may make upour minds that there is no group of men so worthy of watching, there is no organization so sure to exert a powerful influence in the affairs of the nation in the immediate future

as the Church of Bome.

NEW YORK CITY.

HENRY A. STIMSON, D. D.

Consumption of Beer and Spirits Increased.

From the Journal of Commerce At a brewers' convention last year it was complained that the war tax had interfered with the consumption of beer. The complaint will probably not be repeated now that the editor of the Brewers'

Journal has shown that the sale of mait liquors was nore than 3,000,000 barrels greater last year than in 1897. As the collections from spirits in ter months of 1898 were more than \$7,000,000 in ex-cess of the collections from spirits in the same months of 1896 we shall probably hear less than we did at one time of the decreased consumption of Since, according to our contemporary, the apirits on account of the additional tax, Twenty-third street, New York city.

ACUINALDO TO GEN. OTIS. ART NOTES.

Water Color Society.

The staircase is, as usual, decorated with

plants, and this year the walls of the corridor

are hung with splendid tapestries. No pic-

tures except a few miniatures on either side of

the door to the south gallery are hung in the

corridor, and the exhibition is somewhat smaller than usual. In the south gallery the

high standard of former years is well main-

tained, and the pictures hung there present a

wide variety of subjects with a general aver-

age of merit quite equal to that of any previous

display. The east gallery is but little behind

it, but the north and west galleries are far

below and are almost dreary. Good things

oung woman in Venetian costume, and with

her arms full of roses, walking forward with

entitled "The Gift of Roses," and is by Albert Herter. It has been awarded the William T.

Evans prize of \$300 for the most meritorious

picture in the exhibition painted in this

country by an American artist. Former

recipients of the prize are ineligible. On

either side of Mr. Herter's picture are

R. M. Shurtleff's "Near the Upper Au Sable."

No. 278. In the immediate vicinity, on the

marine, "A July Evening," No. 283; "After a

Thaw," No. 289, by B. Walter Priestman;

Spring," No. 288, by Horatlo Walker, repre-

enting a man ploughing with oxen; "Children

Playing," No. 291, by Rosina Emmet Sher-

wood; "A Cool Canal," No. 292, by F. Hop-

kinson Smith; "Early Autumn," No. 294, by William H. Lippincott; "Three Friends,"

No. 295, by W. H. Drake, and "Among the Roses." No. 200, by Walter Shir-

law. On the left are "Off the Grand

Banks," No. 272, by Edward Potthast, show-

ing a sailorman leaning on the rail of his

gan McIlhenny; "The Dance," No. 264, by F. S. Church; "The Sea Horse," No. 260, by

George W. Maynard; "Some Holland Dames,"

No. 259, by James Symington, in which two

young women in picturesque costume are

pleasingly represented in conversation; C.

Harry Eaton's landscape, "The Pool," No. 256,

and E. L. Henry's "Making a Trade," No. 255,

At the east end of the south gallery the cen-

tral position is occupied by a very beautiful

picture of a ship with all sails set, moving

slowly, bow to the spectator, on a calm, star-

light night over a quiet sea, "Twilight at Sea,"

No 239, by Henry B. Snell. Other night effects

and moonlights are grouped about this work.

including a fine landscape with moonlight

effect by Ben Foster, "A Summer Night," No.

236; "The Sheep Shelter," No. 234, by the

same artist, and "Song of the Nightingale,"

No. 240, by Frank Russell Green, which repre-

sents a dark-haired young woman playing a

mandolin, with a quiet landscape and a

rising moon serving as a harmonious back-

ground. At the west end of the room

J. G. Brown's street urchin, "Waiting," No

317, is in the centre of the line with Horatio

Walker's "Haymaking," No. 314, and Charles

Mente's "Approaching Storm," No. 318, on either side. In other prominent places and

centres of panels are Albert Sterner's excel-

ent, sympathetically painted "Portrait of a

Lady," No. 228: "Lights," No. 231, by Margaret

Longstreth, which shows a curious effect made

by the reflection on a window pane by the

figure of a young woman in white who is look-

ing out on a distant prospect where harbor

lights are twinkling: "Sunset in the Cats-

kills." No. 247, by Charles Warren Eaton;

'November," No. 248, by Arthur Parton:

George H. McCord, all three landscapes

Lippincott, and "The Waning Day," No. 326, a

Nimrod and His Granddaughter " No. 340 he

Companions," No.

by Ross Turner.

full of waiting spectators.

100, by E. L. Henry. Other prominent pic-

by Ross Turner; "Chapel of Henry VII., West-

The west gallery contains W. C. Fitler's

Rolt Triscott's "A Sunken Ledge," No. 390;

A. W. Buhler's "Torching for Herring," No. 375; "Winter Afternoon," No. 403, by Charles

W. Jeffreys; "Early Autumn in Illinois," No. 407, by Hardesty G. Maratta, and "Kiss of the

Why a Bryanite Leaves Bryan

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I read in THE

Sun of this morning some remarks about Mr. Wil-liam J. Bryan. I learn from these remarks that Mr.

Bryan was for the treaty, but is against expansion

A man holding this position is unfit to be President, for it implies a want of political sense. I labored

and voted for Mr. Bryan in 1896, but I shall do

Hoodlumism.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The hoodlur

J. W. SCHUCKERS.

'Ebb Tide, Stony Brook, L. I.," No. 394; 8. 1

Becalmed," No. 50, by G. A. Traver.

South Wind," No. 443, by Otto Stark.

either a second time.

MEWARE, Peb. 9.

sinewy grace, A la Sarah Bernhardt,

n these two rooms are few and far between.

teresting and enjoyable one.

Opening of the Exhibition of the American Whose Release Had Been Demanded. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10,-From letters writ-The thirty-second annual exhibition of the ten to Major-Gen, Otis by Aguinaldo, obtained merican Water Color Society will be opened to the public at the National Academy of Deto-day from Senor Luna of the Filipino Junta here, and a brother of Aguinaldo's' Minister of sign on Monday morning next, Feb. 13. Lest War, it appears that Gen. Otis threatened Aguinight the galleries were filled with a large naldo with arrest if he persisted in his refusal ompany, comprising members of the society. to release Spanish civil functionaries and other artists and a liberal sprinkling of amanonks held prisoners by the insurgents. Gen. teurs, all called together by the invitation to Otis advised Aguinaldo to surrender these attend the "stag" or "water color night." It people, and when Aguinaldo wrote explainis one of the events of the art season, and not ing his reasons for holding them Gen. Otis only are many well-known faces seen there. made a stronger request. Aguinaldo refused but also those of numerous hermits who never to comply, and then Gen. Otis made the de come out from their hiding places for any mand for the release of the prisoners and other festivity. The occasion is always an inthreatened to arrest Aguinaldo if he refused. The first letter of Aguinaldo follows:

"GEN. OTIS: It is a pleasure for me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and I am persuaded that the observations made by you were learned in a free land First let me tell you that it is not my policy to make prisoners of women or children. No nun has ever been held prisoner by the Philippine forces. If among our prisoners is found a child or woman, it is because these persons have elected to remain with their father or husband. Some prisoners of this class are supported out of the Philippine Treasury. I know that this is apparently a violation of the rules and usages of war as prac-In the south gallery the place of honor is ticed by civilized nations, but I think it is a policy dictated by principles of humanity ield by a delightful single figure of a beautiful These women and children may have their

liberty if they desire it. "You declare that the Spanish civil functionaries and the Spanish monks may not be imprisoned without violation of the rules of international law. We have never made prisoners of the Spanish secular clergy, but hav captured and imprisoned the monks. I feel that on this subject the foreign mind has been very much misled. I desire to remind you Henry Farrer's landscape, "When Leaves Are Brown and the Year Is Old," No. 273, and that Spanish civil functionaries and Spanish monks are such in name only. At the beginning of the war between America and Spain Gen. Augustin organized the civil employees right of the central group, are F. K. M. Rehn's into armed corps and they continued to bear arms against the Philippine peorle. It is true that they did not go much into the fields of battle, but they were useful to Spain in harassing and torturing unarmed and inoffensive Filipinos. These people subjected thousands of my people to cruel, unnatural and

unnecessary tortures,
"In the matter of the Spanish monks, permit me to tell you that they have done more than any other class in englaving our people In times of peace this class has levied tribute from my people. The canon laws of the Roman Catholie Church forbid that monks shall vessel and high-rolling waves forming the background; "Twilight," No. 268, by C. Mortake up arms, enter the military service or actively participate in politics. The Spanish nonks in the Philippines have done all these things. They have long deceived the Vatican. When the secular clergy who are Filipinos sought to bring the abuses to the attention of the high authorities in the Church, they were persecuted and tortured by the monks and the powerful religious corporations. These monks pretended to the Spanish authorities that to them was due in the main the subjecion of the Filipinos and the maintenance of Spanish sovereignty in these islands. The Spanish functionaries who were cognizant of this deception did not disclose it, as they were in the hire of the rich ecclesiastical corporaions. The leading cause of the Philippine revolution may be attributed justly to the machinations of these alleged men of God They have kept closed the door to liberty and progress. All foreigners who have studied the Philippine situation will bear me out in this statement.

"General, in view of the history of these monks, and the power which by reason of their gold they are able to exercise over certain classes of weak and fanntical Filipinos, it is not good public policy that they should be allowed their liberty at this time. I believe that the Philippine republic must restrain the civil functionaries till such time as they shall be deported, and shall keep the monks in confinement till they shall be forced by the Vatican to abstain from politics in these islands. It is neither hate nor revenge which impels me to maintain these persons in confinement. Their imprisonment is dictated by public policy. My people demand that these men be held as prisoners, and I can but obey their will. "If you will present these views and reasons to the free people of America I know that you will earn the love and good will of the people of the Phillippine Islands."

In reply to the demand of Gen. Otis for the delivery of the prisoners Aguinaldo wrote as follows:

"In my previous letter I explained to you monks, and the power which by reason of their

"Old Road at Nantucket," No. 251, by "In my previous letter I explained to you my reasons for holding the persons indicated as prisoners of war. You say that, according to the rules of international law, men should 306, by William H. to the rules of interpational law, men should not be held as prisoners of war unless they have actually borne arms in the service of the enemy. This is my contention. The Spanish civil functionaries and the monks have borne arms against my people. My conduct has been conformable to the principles you lay down. In addition to actually bearing arms the civil functionaries and the monks have snow scene by Walter L. Palmer. Yet other pictures of note in this room are "The Morro, Santiago," No. 311, by Carlton T. Chapman; "The Water Lily," No. 325, by Childe Hassam: down. In addition to actually bearing arms the civil functionaries and the monks have aided and abetted in every way within their power the enemies of my people. If you will read the Spanish newspapers printed at Manila you will find therein verification of what I tell you with regard to the conduct of the monks and civil functionaries during the Philippine revolution. The monks throw away their sacred robes, violated our women and made slaves of defenceless filipines. They confiscated the property of my people. In my treatment of these men I am not moved by motives of vengeance. It is a notorious fact that these monks served as officers of volunteers. There was one volunteer corps recruited altogether from monks. Convents and monasteries were transformed into fortand arisenals. Many arms and much ammunition; were taken from these places by my troops. "I have followed the principles of international law as laid down by Flore, Martens, Bluntschil and others. These writers hold that any person who goes forth to war as a part of the force of an enemy may be held as a prisoner. The Encyclopedia Hispano-Americano says:

"All who form a part of the enemy's force." C. Earle: "Sleep," No. 354, by Clara Mc-Chesney; "The Clearing," No. 351, by Alexander Schilling, and "The Falcon," No. 355, a picture of an ancient galleon riding the waves. The principal centre in the east gallery is "A Venetian," No. 144, by Albert Herter, which is a pretty and effective picture of a young girl with vivid carmine drapery. On the right of this is "The Wise Virgins," No. 147, a decoratively treated sheet, by Harvey Ellis, and on the left is "A Spring Song," No. 143, by M. Louise Stowell, similarly handled Some of the other most notable sheets in this room are "A Winter Jungle," No. 124, by F. S. Church; "Sunset, Cedars, Snow," No. 153, by

Walter L. Palmer; "Buckwheat Field," No. 168; and "Old House by a Brook," No. 167, characteristic landscapes by W. L. Lathrop; F. K. M. Rehn's marine, "A Gray Evening," No. 173. and "An Hour Before the Bullfight," No. 185, by Harry Fenn; a sunny, brilliantly colored picture of the Seville arena, with the benches

part of the force of an enemy may be held as a prisoner. The Encyclopedia Hispano-Americano says:

"All who form a part of the enemy's force, even including newspaper correspondents and troops of the Commissary Department, may be held as prisoners of war."

"Reprisal is an admitted right by the cultured nations. I recall that during the war of American independence the great Washington, to avenge the execution of an American Colonel taken princer by the British, ordered the execution of a British Colonel held prisoner by the Americans. This order was not carried out, thanks to the Intercession of the Queen of France.

"Even if I have no right under the rules of international law to hold these people as prisoners. I certainly have this right under the rules of reprisal, as I wish to compel the Spaniards to release the Filipinos held prisoners and to avenge the horrid tortures inflicted on Filipinos who fell into the hands of the enemy.

"As I said in my previous letter, the rules of international law must be silent before the just and righteous cause of a people engaged in the struggle for their independence. Although the Filipinos have not been recognized by the cultured nations, they have the glory of having obeyed all the rules of war as practiced by those high nations." In the north gallery, on the line in the centre of the north wall, hangs a head of a young woman with the title "Autumn Tints," No. 49, by A. M. Turner, and in the centre of the opposite wall is "A Morning Call," No. tures are "Memories of the Red Ear," No. 84, by J. G. Brown, which depicts an old man reflecting on the days of his youth while he husks corn in a lonely barn; "Mrs. X," No. 80, by H. B. Wechsler, a large cleverly handled

marine; "The Lizard Head, Cornwall," No. 75, by S. M. Laurence; "In Argument," No. 70, by W. Verplanck Birney; "Evening." No. 62, minster," No. 81, by W. J. Whittemore, and WAR COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The President Lays It Before the Cabinet-Abstract to Be Made for the Press.

Washington, Feb. 10.-The President laid the report of the War Investigating Commission before the members of the Cabinet at the regular meeting this morning, and some time was taken in reviewing the voluminous docu ment. It was decided to ask the Chairman of the commission to prepare an abstract of the report for distribution among representatives of the press in Washington. This abstract will contain about 20,000 words, and the object is to provide a convenient form in which to make the substance of the report public. A member of the Cabinet said that this method was not to be employed for the purpose of depriving the public of any part of the report, for particular instructions would be given to the Chairman of the commission to include in the abstract all of the criticisms of the War Department and the officers concerned in the conduct of the war. Moreover, the press associations will be provided with a copy of the full report in addition to the abstract. the commission to prepare an abstract of the

evil, it seems to me, is chiefly the result of super-abundant animal spirite plus a large quantity of idleness. Of course, the schoolboys, and even some of the schoolgiris, are noisy, offensive and malicious-iy destructive; but the really dangerous fellow is the young corner loafer. Pusitas, New York, Feb. 9. Spanish Postal System in Cuba Abolished. WASRINGTON, Feb. 10.-An order was issued to-day by Postmaster-General Smith, authorizing Col. Rathbone, Director of Posts in Cuba, to abolish the old Spanish postal service and to abolish the old Spanish postal service and substitute a service under the rules and regulations of the service of the United States. The change will result in a great reduction in the present rates of postage in Cuba. The present rate for first-class postage in Cuba is three cents per ounce, while the change in the system will establish the two-cent rate. This action in abolishing the Spanish system was taken in response to a letter recently received from Col. Rathbone, who advocated the promulgation on Feb. 10 of an order in line with that taken by the Postmaster-General. We call anew the attention of the charitably inclined to the subscription recently solicited in THE SUN by Gen. O. O. Howard for the Lincoln Memorial College in Cumberland Gap. The indebted-ness on this institution, founded for the sake of spreading education among the people of the Ten-nessee mountains, was at last accounts \$15,000, less the \$6,000 which Gen. Howard had raised. Subscriptions can be sent to Gen. Howard at 10 East

JUDGE EWART'S NOMINATION.

The Senate Spent Another Two Hours Be-His Beasons for Holding Spanish Prisoners hind Closed Doors Considering It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- The Senate this afternoon spent another two hours behind closed doors considering the nomination of Hamilton G. Ewart to be District Judge for the Western district of North Carolina. Butler, who is opposing the choice of his colleague, Senator Pritchard, occupied the floor the entire time. He depicted the character of the nominee to the Senate in what was termed by one Senator to be a very picturesque fashion. Mr. Butler asserted that Judge Ewart was totally lacking in all the essentials that go to make up a judicial mind and that in the exercise of his judicial duties, since assuming the office under the recess appointment, he had been tyrannical and arbitrary and had fre-quently exercised his powers in violation of all law and precedent.

law and precedent.

Citing several particular instances, Senator Butler said that Judge Ewart had sent half a dozen men to jail for contempt of court when he had absolutely no authority to do so; that he had imposed excessive fines, and had in several ways displayed the self-avident fact that he was not litted for the important duties devolving upon a United States Judge. He also paid attention to the reputation of the nominee for inorality and integrity, and went over much that had been heretofore stated to the Senate.

Senate.
An effort was made to secure a vote, but there An effort was made to secure a vote, but there was no quorum present and it falled. It is the impression that a vote will be had to-morrow afternoon. Judge Ewart will secure saveral Democratic votes, and this may be sufficient to make good the Republican loss and bring about his confirmation. These Democratic votes will be east for him because of the fact that when Judge Ewart was a member of Congress he voted against the so-called Force bill.

BOYS IN TRAMP LIFE.

Fully 5,000 of Them, Mr. Willard Says, Who Beg and Fag for the Hobo.

Frank Willard, the author of a series of magazine articles upon tramp life, addressed the neeting of the Public Education Association held in Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon. He spoke in the interest of the Tombs prison school, and made special reference to the boys

in the tramp army.
"The railroads," said the speaker, "are the vorst slums we have in this country. Their widespread use for the purposes of trampdom dates back to the period just after the war. A large number of men and boys, accustomed to camp life in the army, preferred to wander about the country to returning to regular occupations. The railroads became their highways. At first they walked, but it was an easy and a natural step to ride, and by 1877 the hobo had

at irist they walked, but it was an easy and a natural step to ride, and by 1877 the hobo had come into existence as a class. By '85 they were recognized as a nuisance.

"The bulk of these men soon discovered the value of begging by proxy. The boy became a factor in the hobo's life. The hobo exercises an easy fascination over the average boy of romantic temperament. The boys are told alluring stories of Western life. The great final argument is the assurance that he can ride all over the country in a 'side-door Pullman' for nothing.

"Then the boy's apprenticeship begins. His duty is to beg. He is made to think crime a successful career and regard the prison life as an unimportant but necessary part of the business. I believe that the school that would take him from the ranks of the hobo should censider crime as a business—as the criminal does—and show the boy that it does not pay. From my experience and observation I should say that the average period of time between prisons for the criminal is seven months. The matter should be resented to the boy in this light. The number of boys in tramp life I place at from 5,000 to 7,000."

## NICARAGUA PORTS CLOSED.

Steps Taken on the East Coast to Prevent the Insurgents from Obtaining Arms.

Gen. Adolph D. Straus, Consul-General of Nicaragua, in his office at 18 Broadway, announced yesterday that the Nicaraguan Government had closed to commerce all the ernment had closed to commerce all the ports on the eastern or Atlantic coast of that republic. This action was taken for the purpose of preventing the insurgents securing any arms or other contraband of war.

Gen. Straus also said that he had been informed unofficially that the United States Government had ordered a warship to Grertown to protect American interests.

Army Life in Cuba. From the Camp Columbia Cuban Camp Clippings.

BALUTATORY.

This is to introduce to the people of Cuba the only military paper in the United States Army. It is published every Saturday, and reaches all American soldiers in Cuba, besides circulating very largely among civilians. As an advertising medium, Cubas Camp Clippings cannot be surpassed.

BATHING.

We wish to caution all the boys who go to Plays beach to bathe, to beware of the undertow. It is very strong and one soldier has already lost his life bringing in a comrade the other day and they had the utmost difficulty in landing him safe.

INDIANA'S MONUMENT.

The 161st Indiana's monument to those of its nbers who have succumbed to smalle completed. Several of the boys contracted the disease while nursing friends who had it. It is not too much to say that if at any future day Cuban or Spaniard should desecrate this pile, our country would spend millions to avenge the insult.

TWO FRIENDS.

They hall from different sections of our common country, but this war has made them one. They are the Fourth Virginia and Forty-ninth Iowa. Start something with an Iowa boy and you are liable to get your beatings from a member of the Old Dominion,

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGES.

Since arriving in Cuba several of the boys have received dishonorable discharges. Such a discharge turns a soldier loose in a foreign land without a cent in his pocket. He receives no pay, clothing allowance, transportation or ration money. To the boya' credit, be it said, they usually take up a collection for such an unfortunate, and in this way he is en abled to get back to his home.

FOURTH VIRGINIA. There is a beautiful contrast between Private Shelburn's golden locks and the Cuban sunset

FIRST TEXAS. We have a fine location, a Colonel who knows his ousiness, a good Y. M. C. A. and the most popular and accommodating secretary in the service; a good chaplain, who gives good advice; a good regimental hospital with very few patients, for which we are

very thankful. Our band has secured the services of Philip Menendez, a genuine Spaniard who speaks no English He served eight years in the Spanish Army and operated a Mauser at Santiago.

SECOND ILLINOIS.

We're living pretty high lately. Meat pies, browned potators, fresh bread and apple pie. That's last Sunday's. Chef Eigler certainly can do strange things to what raw material he gets, though he gets a little "ratty" occasionally.

1. Ohlson made a forty-five-foot dive at Playa beach on a \$10 bet last Friday.

SIXTH MISSOURI

The record made by the Sixth Missouri in regard to the health of her men is one to be proud of. The small number of men in the hospital and on light duty since coming to Cuba has been a source of wonder to the surgeons of the other regiments of the Seventh Corps. We Missouri boys are certainly a hardy lot and of the stuff to withstand the hard ships of soldiering.

Most of our boys are diligently pursuing the study of Spanish these days, but when they enter the stores of Marianao and call for molasses the proprietor is as liable to hand down a water jug or a pair of shoes.

Dear Dad: A FOUCHING CAROL. The rose is red,
The violet blue,
If you love me as I love you,
Send me fifty I O U. Papa's answer:

The sky is blue,
The pink is pink,
I'll send you fifty,
I don't think.

Neglect to Clear Away Snow. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Your correspondent to day who complains that stores have not promptly cleared the snow from their sidewalks might have referred to snother kind of neglect. It is that of people occupying houses on street corners. Near my residence and frequently I find that such householders have cleared off the snow directly in front of their houses, but have allowed it to re-main to be trodden down into a slippery mass on the stretch of the dwelling along the side street. This is a violation of the ordinance, and the police ought to compel the offending householders to remove the nuisance at once. SIDE STREET,

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.